

REMARKS

Claims 1-9, 11-20, 22-26 and 28-30 remain pending in the application.

Claims 1-5, 12-15 and 22-24 over O'Neal in view of Wallace and Iyengar

In the Office Action, claims 1-5, 12-15 and 22-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Pat. No. 6,411,685 to O'Neal ("O'Neal") in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,061,432 to Wallace et al. ("Wallace") and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,049,765 to Iyengar et al. ("Iyengar"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-5, 12-15 and 22-24 recite a system and method wherein a voice message is stored in a user accessible voice message memory, and upon a user selecting a keypad option to delete the voice message from the user accessible voice message memory, **the voice message is automatically compressed, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory.**

The Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of Wallace fails to disclose, teach or suggest re-compression of low-priority voice messages. However, the Examiner cites Iyengar to allegedly make up for the void in the prior art.

However, the rejection of claims 1-5, 12-15 and 22-24 is improper under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as Iyengar is unavailable as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §103(c), because both Iyengar and the currently pending Application were, at the time of the invention, owned by Lucent Technologies, Inc.

The rejection does not stand on its face, as the Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of Wallace fails to disclose, teach or suggest a voice message that is automatically compressed, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory, as recited by claims 1-5, 12-15 and 22-24.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-5, 12-15 and 22-24 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 6 and 16-18 over O'Neal, Wallace, Iyengar and Yaker

Claims 6 and 16-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over O'Neal in view of Wallace, and further in view of Iyengar, and further yet in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,137,864 to Yaker ("Yaker"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 6 and 16-18 recite a system and method wherein a voice message is stored in a user accessible voice message memory, and upon a user selecting a keypad option to delete the voice message from the user accessible voice message memory, the voice message is automatically compressed, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory.

The Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of Wallace fails to disclose, teach or suggest re-compression of low-priority voice messages. However, the Examiner cites Iyengar to allegedly make up for the void in the prior art.

However, the rejection of claims 6 and 16-18 is improper under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as Iyengar is unavailable as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §103(c), because both Iyengar and the currently pending Application were, at the time of the invention, owned by Lucent Technologies, Inc.

The rejection does not stand on its face, as the Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of both Wallace and Yaker still fails to disclose, teach or suggest a voice message that is automatically compressed, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory, as recited by claims 6 and 16-18.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 6 and 16-18 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 7, 8, 19 and 25 over O'Neal in view of Wallace, Iyengar and Garson

In the Office Action, claims 7, 8, 19 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over O'Neal in view of Wallace, further in view of Iyengar, and further still in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,689,550 to Garson et al. ("Garson"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 7, 8, 19 and 25 recite a system and method wherein a voice message is stored in a user accessible voice message memory, and upon a user selecting a keypad option to delete the voice message from the user accessible voice message memory, the voice message is automatically compressed, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory.

As discussed above, the Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of Wallace and further in view of Garson fails to disclose, teach or suggest re-compression of low-priority voice messages. However, the Examiner cites a FOURTH reference, Iyengar, to allegedly make up for the void in the prior art.

However, the rejection of claims 7, 8, 19 and 25 is improper under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as Iyengar is unavailable as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §103(c), because both Iyengar and the currently pending Application were, at the time of the invention, owned by Lucent Technologies, Inc.

The rejection does not stand on its face, as the Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of both Wallace and Garson still fails to disclose, teach or suggest a voice message that is automatically compressed, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory, as recited by claims 7, 8, 19 and 25.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 7, 8, 19 and 25 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 9, 20 and 26 over O'Neal in view of Wallace, Iyengar and Sweet

Claims 9, 20 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over O'Neal in view of Wallace, and further in view of Iyengar, and further yet in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,163,085 to Sweet et al. ("Sweet"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 9, 20 and 26 recite a system and method wherein a voice message is stored in a user accessible voice message memory, and upon a user selecting a keypad option to delete the voice message from the user accessible voice message memory, the voice message is automatically **compressed**, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory.

As discussed above, the Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of Wallace and further in view of Sweet fails to disclose, teach or suggest re-compression of low-priority voice messages. However, the Examiner cites a FOURTH reference, Iyengar, to allegedly make up for the void in the prior art.

However, the rejection of claims 9, 20 and 26 is improper under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as Iyengar is unavailable as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §103(c), because both Iyengar and the currently pending Application were, at the time of the invention, owned by Lucent Technologies, Inc.

The rejection does not stand on its face, as the Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of both Wallace and Sweet still fails to disclose, teach or suggest a voice message that is automatically compressed, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory, as recited by claims 9, 20 and 26.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 9, 20 and 26 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 11 over O'Neal in view of Wallace, Iyengar and Newton

In the Office Action, claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over O'Neal in view of Wallace, and further in view of Iyengar, and further yet in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,978,757 to Newton ("Newton"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

As discussed above, the Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of Wallace fails to disclose, teach or suggest re-compression of low-priority voice messages. However, the Examiner cites Iyengar to allegedly make up for the void in the prior art.

However, the rejection of claim 11 is improper under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as Iyengar is unavailable as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §103(c), because both Iyengar and the currently pending Application were, at the time of the invention, owned by Lucent Technologies, Inc.

The rejection does not stand on its face, as the Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of Wallace fails to disclose, teach or suggest a voice message that is automatically **compressed**, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory, as recited by claim 11.

In fact, not only is Iyengar improperly applied as being co-owned by Lucent at the time of the invention, but so is Newton. In particular, the rejection of claim 11 is improper also under 35 U.S.C. §103(c), because both Newton and the currently pending Application were, at the time of the invention, owned by Lucent Technologies, Inc.

The rejection does not stand on its face, as the Examiner agrees that O'Neal in view of Wallace fails to disclose, teach or suggest a voice message that is automatically **compressed**, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory, as recited by claim 11.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claim 11 is patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 28-30 over O'Neal in view of Mohler and Tow

Claims 28-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over O'Neal in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,930,337 to Mohler ("Mohler"), and further in view of EP 820182 to Tow ("Tow"); and claims 28-30 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Pat. No. 5,400,393 to Knuth et al. ("Knuth") in view of Tow. The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Claim 28 is amended herein to emphasize that a voice message that is **compressed**, moved and restored in deleted voice message memory. Claim 29 is amended herein to emphasize that a removed user deleted voice message is **compressed**, and stored in a second memory area. Claim 30 is amended herein to recite means for **compressing** a user deleted voice message, which is then stored in a second memory area.

The Examiner acknowledged that Knuth fails to disclose dynamically allocating memory space to each mailbox to optimize memory usage (see Office Action, page 12). The Examiner alleged that Tow makes up for the acknowledged deficiency in O'Neal to arrive at the claimed features. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

As discussed above, Tow appears to disclose reallocation of memory assigned to a mailbox upon deletion of a message from the mailbox. However, Applicants' claims are directed toward reallocation of two memory areas, with the second memory area being used to store a user deleted voice message. Thus, Tow fails to disclose a memory area assigned to store user deleted voice messages, much less dynamically adjusting a memory area assigned to store user deleted voice messages, as recited by claims 28-30. Thus, Knuth modified by Tow would at best result in memory assigned to O'Neal's mailboxes being dynamically adjusted, not disclosing or suggesting applying Tow's dynamic adjustment of a mailbox to a memory area assigned to store user deleted voice messages, as recited by claims 28-30.

Knuth in view of Tow fails to disclose or suggest applying dynamic adjustment to anything other than conventional mailboxes. Knuth in view of Tow

fails to disclose or suggest applying dynamic adjustment to a memory area assigned to store user deleted voice messages, much less disclose or suggest a system and method for dynamically adjusting a total storage space allocated to each of a user accessible first memory area and a second memory area from a common total memory space to optimize a space available for the user accessible first memory area and the second memory area, the user accessible first memory area is used to store a user accessible voice message and the second memory area is used to store a user deleted voice message, as recited by claims 28-30.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 28-30 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 1, 12 and 22 over Jones in view of Becker and Carbone

Claims 1, 12 and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Pat. No. 6,522,727 to Jones ("Jones") in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,699,411 to Becker et al. ("Becker"), and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,128,859 to Carbone et al. ("Carbone"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1, 12 and 22 recite a system and method wherein a voice message is stored in a user accessible voice message memory, and upon a user selecting a keypad option to delete the voice message from the user accessible voice message memory, the voice message is automatically **compressed**, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory.

The Examiner acknowledges that Jones fails to disclose **compressing** a voice message when it is archived (See Office Action, page 11). However, the Examiner cites Becker for allegedly teaching "compressing archived voice messages to save memory space (column 14, lines 3-5)" (Office Action at 11).

Becker was relied on to disclose a system for compressing archived files (see Office Action, page 11). However, as discussed above,

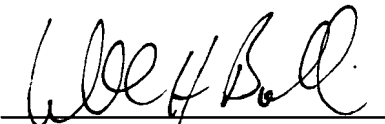
claims 1, 12 and 22 recite features directed toward compression of deleted voice messages-NOT archived voice messages. Becker fails to disclose or suggest compression of a deleted voice message, much less disclose or suggest a system and method wherein a voice message is stored in a user accessible voice message memory, and upon a user selecting a keypad option to delete the voice message from the user accessible voice message memory, the voice message is automatically compressed, moved and stored in a deleted voice message memory, as recited by claims 1, 12 and 22.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-5, 12-15 and 22-24 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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